impact of this kind, but because of its historical and continuing importance, it illustrates the contribution of research universities to the evolving national economy.''

MIT President Charles M. Vest, commenting on the report, said, ''About 90 percent of these companies have been founded in the past 50 years, in the period of the great research partnership between the federal government and research universities. The development of these business enterprises is one of the many beneficial spinoffs of federally funded research, which has brought great advances in such fields as health care, computing and communications.''

The five states benefiting most from MIT-related jobs are California (162,000), Massachusetts (125,000), Texas (84,000), New Jersey (34,000) and Pennsylvania (21,000). Thirteen other states have more than 10,000 MIT-related jobs—from west to east, Washington, 10,000; Oregon, 10,000; Colorado, 15,000; Kansas, 13,000; Iowa, 13,000; Wisconsin, 12,000; Illinois, 12,000; Ohio, 18,000; Virginia, 15,000; Georgia, 14,000; Florida, 15,000; New York, 15,000; and Connecticut, 10,000.

Another 25 states have 1,000 to 9,000 jobs from MIT-related companies—Alabama, South Carolina, Missouri, and New Hampshire, 9,000; North Carolina, 8,000; Arizona and Michigan, 7,000; Maryland and Tennessee, 6,000; Kentucky, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Idaho, 5,000; Oklahoma, Indiana, Utah, Rhode Island and Arkansas, 2,500 to 5,000; Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, West Virginia and Mississippi, 1,000 to 2,500 jobs. Only seven low-population states and the District of Columbia had less than 1,000 jobs from MIT-related companies.

More than 2,400 companies have headquarters outside the Northeast.

The report noted, ''MIT-related companies have a major presence in the San Francisco Bay area (Silicon Valley), southern California, the Washington-Baltimore-Philadelphia belt, the Pacific Northwest, the Chicago area, southern Florida, Dallas and Houston, and the industrial cities of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania.''

The report said the MIT-related companies ''are not typical of the economy as a whole; they tend to be knowledge-based companies in software, manufacturing (electronics, biotech, instruments, machinery) or consulting (architects, business consultants, engineers). These companies have a disproportionate importance to their local economies because they usually sell to out-of-state and world markets, and because they so often represent advanced technologies.'' Other industries represented include manufacturing firms in chemicals, drugs, materials and aerospace, as well as energy, publishing and finance companies.

''Firms in software, electronics (including instruments, semiconductors and computers) and biotech form a special subset of MIT-related companies. They are at the cutting edge of what we think of as high technology. They are more likely to be planning expansion than companies in other industries. They tend to export a higher percentage of their products, hold one or more patents, and spend more of their revenues on research and development,'' the report said.

In interviews, MIT graduates cited several factors at MIT which spurred them on to take the risk of starting their own companies: faculty mentors, cutting-edge technologies, entrepreneurial spirit and ideas. The study profiled seven MIT founders who started companies in Maryland, Massachusetts, California, Washington state, Illinois and Florida. Nearly half of all company founders who responded to the MIT survey maintain significant ties to MIT and other research universities in their area.

The findings of the study also reveal:

MIT graduates and faculty have been forming an average of 150 new firms a year since 1990.

In Massachusetts, the 1,065 MIT-related companies represent 5 percent of total state employment and 10 percent of the state's economic base (sales in other states and the world). MIT-related firms account for about 25 percent of sales of all manufacturing firms and 33 percent of all software sales in the state.

The study also looked at employment around the nation and the world from MIT-related companies. Massachusetts firms related to MIT had world employment of 353,000; California firms had 348,000 world jobs. Other major world employers included firms in Texas, 70,000; Missouri, 63,000; New Jersey, 48,000; Pennsylvania, 41,000; and New Hampshire, 35,000.

In determining the location of a new business, the 1,300 entrepreneurs surveyed said the quality of life in their community, proximity to key markets and access to skilled professionals were the most important factors, followed by access to skilled labor, low business cost, and access to MIT and other universities.

The companies include 220 companies based outside the United States, employing 28,000 people worldwide.

Some of the earliest known MIT-related companies still active are Arthur D. Little, Inc. (1886), Stone and Webster (1889), Campbell Soup (1900) and Gillette (1901).

The report said the MIT-related companies would rank as the 24th-largest world economy because the $232 billion in world sales ''is roughly equal to a gross domestic product of $116 billion, which is a little less than the GDP of South Africa and more than the GDP of Thailand.'' ●

FATHER WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Father William T. Cunningham, who will be recognized by the Hartford Optimist Club of Detroit as 1997 Optimist of the Year. Father Cunningham is being honored for his efforts to ''optimistically build a renaissance in Detroit for the 21st century.''

A longtime advocate of social justice and racial equality, Father Cunningham is one of the most respected and admired people in Michigan. In 1968, he and cofounder Eleanor Josaitis began a civil and human rights organization in Detroit called Focus:HOPE. Focus:HOPE provides a unique combination of programs which seek to improve race relations, deliver food to 86,000 low-income women, children and elderly each month, and provide advanced technology training for low-income young men and women. Father Cunningham and Focus:HOPE have changed the lives of thousands of people throughout metropolitan Detroit by bringing to life the proverb ''Give a person a fish and you feed him for a day; teach him to fish and you feed him for a lifetime.''

Father Cunningham's commitment to the people of Detroit has never wavered. I have been proud to be with President Clinton, Gen. Colin Powell, Ron Brown and many others on tours of Focus:HOPE. While each of these dignitaries has walked away impressed by the size and scope of Focus:HOPE's mission, they have been equally inspired by the spiritual nature of Focus:HOPE and by the man whose vision and hard work have made Focus:HOPE the success it is today.

Today, Mr. President, Father Cunningham's optimism is in full public view as he fights a battle against cancer. His determination to continue his legendary career serving the people of Detroit is as strong as ever. Father Cunningham's faith and courage is an inspiration to all who witness it.

Father William Cunningham is an American treasure. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Father Cunningham as he receives the ''1997 Optimist of the Year'' award, and in wishing him good health and continued success in the years ahead.●

CARM LOUIS COZZA

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, the State of Connecticut, sports fans, and alumni of Yale University said goodbye to a true national coaching legend when Carm Cozza stepped down as coach of the Yale University football team last fall.

Carm was Yale's head coach for 32 years, winning a school-record 179 games and coaching 1,300 players. He led the Elis to 10 Ivy League championships and coached future National Football League stars like Calvin Hill, who went on to win a championship with the Dallas Cowboys in the 1970's and Gary Fencik, a member of the Super Bowl XX champion Chicago Bears. He is a Connecticut and American coaching icon.

''I think Cozza epitomizes the champion that all of us try to be, that we strive to be,'' said Fencik, an All-American in 1975, in a recent interview with the New Haven Register.

''You learn a lot more about a man under adversity and Carm had tremendous adversity that first year. My first year we didn't even have a winning record and he treated that season the same as the next two when we won league titles,'' said Hill in the same story.

Cozza began his coaching career at Yale at a time when Ivy League football was truly top-notch college football. But as the prestige of Ivy League football faded, and Division I–AA football slipped in general, Carm stayed at Yale. He was offered jobs at the University of Virginia and Princeton, but elected to stay in Connecticut. And we're grateful for that, because he's touched the lives of so many Ivy League athletes and so many other people in our State. A true testament of how successful Cozza's former players have become is in the numbers—Seven NCAA post-graduate scholarship winners, seven GTE /CoSIDA District I academic All-Americans, five National Football Foundation Hall of Fame Scholar-Athletes, and five Rhodes Scholars. These numbers make Cozza the proudest and the best of leaders.

His coaches have also gone on to bigger and better positions. Eleven of his assistant coaches became head coaches on the college level. Included on the list are Buddy Amendola, who led Central Connecticut State University, Jim Root—William & Mary—Bill Mallory—Indiana—Bill Narduzzi—Youngstown State.

Cozza's football coaching career commenced at the high school level at Gilmour Academy and Collinwood High, both in Ohio, before he became the head freshman coach at Miami in 1956. Five seasons later, he joined the varsity as an assistant. He left Miami in 1963 to join John Pont's staff at Yale and after Pont resigned to become head coach at Indiana, Cozza became the Bulldogs' new head coach.

The lives he touched—let's just say they all remember. They all are grateful. At a farewell dinner last fall, all but one of his captains came back to pay tribute. The only one who didn't appear was on business and couldn't get away. Each shared a story about him.

Sending written tributes, congratulating the coach on an incredible career, were President Clinton and former Presidents Bush and Ford. Gov. John Rowland proclaimed the day he coached his final game Carm Cozza Day and New Haven Mayor John DeStefano did the same for the city.

Carmen Louis Cozza was born on June 10, 1930, in Parma, OH. He earned 11 varsity letters in football, basketball, track, and baseball, while serving as class president his last 3 years, at Parma High and was inducted into the school's Hall of Fame in 1982. Cozza and his wife, the former Jean Annable, reside in Orange, not far from his beloved Yale.

We'll all miss this living legend's presence on the football field. But his presence in our hearts and the memories of his great career will live on.●

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN EAST TEMOR

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, on Sunday, March 2, 1997, the Washington Post ran two op-eds profiling how the award of the Nobel Peace Prizes to Asian democratic activists in recent years have helped draw attention to the terrible human rights situation in Burma and in East Timor. The two companion articles highlighted the work of 1991 Nobel winner Aung San Suu Syi and the 1996 cowinners Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo and Jose Ramos Horta.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ramos Horta late last month, and he told me how—since the Nobel Committee's announcement in October—the attention of international policymakers and the press on the plight of East Timor has increased dramatically.

Mr. President, the joint award to Bishop Belo and Mr. Ramos Horta, followed by the attention in the United States focused on political campaign contributions from Indonesians, has made United States policy toward Indonesia and human rights issues related to East Timor the subject of heightened interest. The Nobel Committee said it hoped the 1996 award would draw international attention to the situation in East Timor, and help build momentum for resolution of the conflict there.

I commend the Nobel Committee's decision, because I believe the more light that the international community sheds on the horrible abuses taking place in East Timor, the sooner we will come to a resolution of this conflict.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the March 2, 1997, Washington Post article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 2, 1997]

IN EAST TIMOR, TEETERING ON THE EDGE OF MORE BLOODSHED

(By Matthew Jardine)

''Hello, Mister. Where are you from?''

I had just arrived at the tiny airport in Dili, capital of Indonesian-occupied East Timor. The man, clad in civilian clothes, didn't identify himself except to say he was from Java, Indonesia's principal island. His questions—and the respect he seemed to command from uniformed officials at the airport—led me to believe he was an intelligence agent. As the only obviously non-Indonesian or East Timorese on this daily flight from Bali a few months ago, I attracted his attention.

''Are you a journalist?'' the man asked, examining my passport. ''Where are you planning to stay?''

I mentioned a local hotel and told him I was a tourist, a common lie that journalists tell to avoid immediate expulsion from places such as East Timor. I wasn't surprised by the scrutiny: During my first trip to East Timor in 1992, I was frequently followed and questioned as I traveled around the tropical, mountainous territory, which makes up half of an uncommonly beautiful island at the eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago, 400 miles north of Australia.

But the beauty belies a harsh reality. In the more than 21 years since Indonesia invaded East Timor and annexed it, more than 200,000 people—about one-third of the country's pre-invasion population—have died as a result of the invasion, Indonesia's subsequent campaign of repression, the ensuing famine and East Timorese resistance to the ongoing occupation, according to Amnesty International.

East Timor was a backwater of the Portuguese colonial empire until April 1974, when the military dictatorship in Lisbon was overthrown. Two pro-independence political parties sprung up in East Timor; this development scared the Indonesian military, which feared that an independent East Timor could incite secessionist movements elsewhere in the ethnically diverse archipelago or serve as a platform for leftist subversion.

Indonesian intelligence agents began covertly interfering in East Timor's decolonization, helping to provoke a brief civil war between the two pro-independence parties. Amid the chaos, Portugal abandoned its rule of the island. Soon after, Indonesian troops attacked from West Timor (Indonesia has governed the island's western half since its own independence in 1949), culminating in a full-scale invasion on Dec. 7, 1975. They met with fierce resistance from Falintil, the East Timorese guerrilla army. But the war turned in Indonesia's favor with the procurement of counterinsurgency aircraft from the Carter administration.

The Indonesian military was able to bomb and napalm the population into submission, almost destroying the resistance as well. An Australian parliamentary report later called it ''indiscriminate killing on a scale unprecedented in post-World War II history.''

Until 1989, East Timor was virtually closed to the outside world. Then the Indonesian government ''opened'' the territory to tourism and foreign investment, but continued to restrict visits by international human rights monitors and journalists.

As my taxi left the airport, I saw immediate evidence of change since my 1992 visit: On a wall near the airport entrance, someone had boldly spray-painted ''Viva Bishop Belo,'' a tribute to Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, the head of East Timor's Catholic Church. Belo and José Ramos Horta were awarded the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize for their opposition to Indonesian oppression.

During my 1992 visit, most East Timorese seemed too afraid to make direct eye contact with me. This time, many people greeted me as I walked the streets in Dili, a picturesque city of 150,000. Some, particularly younger people, flashed a ''V'' sign for victory, a display of their nationalist sympathies.

East Timorese with the means to own a parabolic antenna can now watch Portuguese state television (RTP)—which beams its signal into the territory over Indonesia's objections—and catch glimpses of pro-independence leaders in exile or those hiding in the mountains. During my visit, RTP broadcast a documentary on Falintil, which now numbers around 600 guerrillas. The documentary, clandestinely made by a British filmaker, contained footage of David Alex, a 21-year veteran in the struggle against the Indonesian military and third in the Falintil command. He is well known to the East Timorse, but few had ever seen him or heard his voice until the broadcast.

Despite these openings, East Timor remains a place where few dare to speak their minds in public and even fewer dare to invite foreigners into their homes. ''We are very happy that the world has recognized our suffering with the Nobel Prize,'' a middle-aged woman told me in a brief conversation on a shady street, ''but we still live in a prison.'' Our talk ended abruptly when a stranger appeared.

The streets of Dili are empty by 9 p.m. Accordingly to several people I interviewed, Indonesian soldiers randomly attack people, especially youths, who are outside at night. Matters are worse in rural areas, where the Catholic Church has less of a presence. ''Outside the towns, people are at the total mercy of the Indonesian military,'' one priest said.

Increasing international scrutiny has forced Indonesia to be more discreet in dealing with suspected pro-independence activists. But arrests, torture and extrajudicial executions are still common, human rights researchers say.

Such repression, however, has not stilled opposition to Indonesia's authority. Open protests have been a sporadic occurrence since November 1994, when 28 East Timorese students and workers occupied the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta during President Clinton's visit to Indonesia. Demonstrations and riot erupted in Dili and in other towns.

Protesters sometimes target Indonesian settlers and businesses, a manifestation of the deep resentment caused by the large scale migration of Indonesians into the territory. There are upwards of 150,000 Indonesian migrants in East Timor (out of a population of 800,000 to 900,000), according to researchers. This influx, combined with administrative corruption and the destruction caused